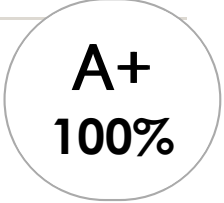


24 Multiple choice questions



A+
100%

1. the process of removing water
 - a. cyclotron
 - b. **CORRECT: dehydration**
 - c. cracking
 - d. double bond

2. polymers made totally, or in large part, by living organisms
 - a. calimetry
 - b. **CORRECT: biopolymers**
 - c. biomass
 - d. battery

3. a source of direct electric current made up of one or more galvanic cells
 - a. calimetry
 - b. **CORRECT: battery**
 - c. cathode
 - d. catalyst

4. weak attractive forces between molecules
 - a. accelerators
 - b. bioethanol
 - c. biopolymers
 - d. **CORRECT: dispersion forces**

5. the number of protons in the nucleus of an atom
 - a. biopolymers
 - b. **CORRECT: atomic number**
 - c. alkane
 - d. anode

6. cracking using catalysts to sustain and perpetuate the reaction
 - a. catalyst
 - b. atomic number
 - c. cracking
 - d. **CORRECT: catalytic cracking**

7. an electrode at which a reduction occurs; the positive terminal of a galvanic cell
 - a. anode
 - b. battery
 - c. catalyst
 - d. **CORRECT: cathode**

8. an electrode at which oxidation occurs; the negative terminal of a galvanic cell
 - a. cathode
 - b. **CORRECT: anode**
 - c. alkane
 - d. alkanols

9. ethanol derived from plant material
 - a. battery
 - b. alkanols
 - c. biomass
 - d. **CORRECT: bioethanol**

10. a type of charged particle accelerator in which the particles travel in a spiral path in a strong magnetic field, thus achieving greater speeds
 - a. dehydration
 - b. cathode
 - c. **CORRECT: cyclotron**
 - d. calimetry

11. atomic research tools used to accelerate subatomic particles to high velocities
- CORRECT: accelerators**
 - double bond
 - alkanols
 - calimetry
12. a hydrocarbon, such as propane C₃H₈, that does not contain any double or triple bonds
- alkanols
 - cracking
 - CORRECT: alkane**
 - anode
13. a reaction where a double or triple bond breaks open so that "new" atoms may be added to the primary compound
- additional polymerisation
 - CORRECT: additional reaction**
 - dehydration
 - displacement reaction
14. the measurement of the heat changes associated with chemical reactions and physical processes
- battery
 - alkane
 - cyclotron
 - CORRECT: calimetry**
15. a type of chemical bond involving the sharing of pairs of electrons between atoms
- CORRECT: covalent bond**
 - cathode
 - double bond
 - cyclotron
16. a bond formed by the sharing of two pairs of electrons between atoms
- cyclotron
 - CORRECT: double bond**
 - alkane
 - covalent bond

17. a process in which heavy hydrocarbon molecules in petroleum are broken down into smaller, lighter molecules
- CORRECT: cracking**
 - alkanols
 - alkane
 - cathode
18. a chemical that can change the rate of a chemical reaction but remains unchanged at the end of the reaction
- battery
 - cathode
 - CORRECT: catalyst**
 - alkane
19. organic compounds derived from saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbons by replacing a hydrogen atom by a hydroxyl (-OH) group
- anode
 - CORRECT: alkanols**
 - biomass
 - alkane
20. an oxidation-reduction reaction in which a more reactive metal displaces a less reactive metal from a solution of its ions
- additional reaction
 - disaccharide
 - dehydration
 - CORRECT: displacement reaction**
21. the total mass, or weight, of living material in a particular area
- CORRECT: biomass**
 - battery
 - bioethanol
 - biopolymers

22. a method where simple monomer units unite together to form a long-chain polymer with the elimination of some small molecule between the pairs of monomers
- a. **CORRECT: condensation polymerisation**
 - b. biopolymers
 - c. additional reaction
 - d. additional polymerisation
23. a method where simple monomer units unite together to form a long-chain polymer by simple addition
- a. additional reaction
 - b. condensation polymerisation
 - c. biopolymers
 - d. **CORRECT: additional polymerisation**
24. a carbon that can be hydrolysed into two simpler sugars
- a. cathode
 - b. alkane
 - c. **CORRECT: disaccharide**
 - d. anode